tissues of cattle, goats, sheep, pheasants, and swine, and at 0.05 part per million for negligible residues in milk.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 49 FR 29958, July 25, 1984]

§ 556.735 Tilmicosin.

A tolerance of 1.2 parts per million is established for parent tilmicosin (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) of cattle.

[57 FR 12712, Apr. 13, 1992]

§ 556.738 Tiamulin.

The marker residue selected to monitor for total residues of tiamulin in swine is 8-*alpha*-hydroxymutilin and the target tissue selected is liver. A tolerance is established in swine at 0.4 part per million for 8-*alpha*-hydroxymutilin in liver. A marker residue concentration of 0.4 part per million in liver corresponds to a concentration for total residues of tiamulin of 10.8 parts per million in liver. The safe concentrations for total residues of tiamulin in the uncooked edible tissues of swine are 3.6 parts per million in muscle, 10.8 parts per million in liver, and 14.4 parts per million in kidney and fat.

[48 FR 41385, Sept. 15, 1983]

§ 556.739 Trenbolone.

A tolerance for total trenbolone residues in uncooked edible tissues of cattle is not needed. The safe concentration for total trenbolone residues in uncooked edible tissues of cattle is 50 parts per billion (ppb) in muscle, 100 ppb in liver, 150 ppb in kidney, and 200 ppb in fat. A tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residues in the target tissue used to monitor for total drug residues in the target animals. A safe concentration refers to the total residue concentration considered safe in edible tissues.

[52 FR 24995, July 2, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 12595, Mar. 28, 1989]

§ 556.740 Tylosin.

Tolerances are established for residues of tylosin in edible products of animals as follows:

(a) In chickens and turkeys: 0.2 part per million (negligible residue) in uncooked fat, muscle, liver, and kidney.

(b) In cattle: 0.2 part per million (negligible residue) in uncooked fat, muscle, liver, and kidney.

(c) In swine: 0.2 part per million (negligible residue) in uncooked fat, muscle, liver, and kidney.

(d) In milk: 0.05 part per million (negligible residue).

(e) In eggs: 0.2 part per million (negligible residue).

§ 556.750 Virginiamycin.

Tolerances are established for negligible residues of virginiamycin in edible tissues of swine as follows:

(a) Swine—

(1) 0.4 ppm in kidney, skin, and fat.

(2) 0.3 ppm in liver.

(3) 0.1 ppm in muscle.

(b) Broiler chickens—

(1) 0.5 ppm in kidney.

(2) 0.3 ppm in liver.

(3) 0.2 ppm in skin and fat.

(4) 0.1 ppm in muscle.

(c) *Cattle.* A tolerance for residues of virginiamycin in cattle is not required.

[46 FR 18966, Mar. 27, 1981, as amended at 59 FR 38902, Aug. 1, 1994]

§ 556.760 Zeranol.

(a) *Cattle.* A tolerance for total zeranol residues in uncooked edible tissues of cattle is not needed. The safe concentration for total zeranol residues in uncooked edible tissues of cattle is 150 parts per billion (ppb) in muscle, 300 ppb in liver, 450 ppb in kidney, and 600 ppb in fat. A tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residues in the target tissue used to monitor for total drug residues in the target animal. A safe concentration refers to the total residue concentration considered safe in edible tissues.

(b) *Sheep.* No residues of zeranol may be found in the uncooked edible tissues of sheep as determined by the following method of analysis:

I. METHOD OF ANALYSIS—ZERANOL

A gas chromatographic method for the determination of the drug in frozen beef tissues is described. Tissue is frozen and stored in a deep freezer until ready for examination. A weighed portion of wet tissue (with exception of fat) is homogenized and lyophilized to